sted successfully. Henry L. Dawes, a Reblican, was nominated in the eleventh dis-400 plurality. In the ninth district, Eli Theore, a Republican, was elected over Alexander De Witt, American, by 4,500 plurality. In Barnstable county, the Republicans refused to unite with the Americans, and elected their own county officers. Thus, wherever the Republicans stood alone, they triumphed, and their victories show how utterly without foundations. on was the plea that the nomination of a Republican ticket by the Republican party would be rainous to the Republican cause. The in-fidelity of the Republican leaders, in forcing Gardner upon us, have had other remote con-sequences not less disastrous than those which immediately appear. It destroyed, or weaken-ed where it did not entirely destroy, attachment the party. No party can long sustain itself which does not cultivate an esprit de corps among its members, and make them attached to the organization and name as well as to its ons regularly, and sustain them, come vic tory or come defeat. There is no longer any attachment to the Republican party in Massachusetts. One year it makes no nomination, of a hostile party which abhors its sinciples. This year it nominates a candi

gs in Know Nothingism into every speech be skes. Can such a party ever maintain the The opposition to Mr. Banks, or the Repuban party, which is greater in energy and the bence it exerts than in numbers, arrays if against him on the ground that he is not mblican, and therefore no more entitled to support of Republicans than Gardner. Republican Convention was called last ing, to meet at Worcester on June 24th. fer this Convention was called, a portion of Americans who supported Fremont, and, for tain reasons more personal than political, led a Convention, to meet at Worcester, on ne 16, eight days in advance of the Repuban Convention. Mr. Banks has been charged h complicity in this movement to anticipate
Republican Convention. This American
nvention nominated Mr. Banks, numerous
mbers protesting that he was a member of pembers protesting that he was a member of the American party, and in full sympathy with its principles. It passed a resolution, declaring its unwavering adherence to the principles nuccisted in the Springfield platform," and that "it would nominate and support as candi-lates for office those men only who endorse les for omce those men only who endorse see principles." The nomination was tender-to Mr. Banks the same day by a committo whom he was reported by them to have pressed his concurrence in American doches, as declared in the Springfield platform. e next day he wrote a formal acceptance of nomination. In the original draught, he ted that he thanked the Convention all the for the honor, because he was a member another organization. This was deemed undisfactory to the Americans, and this clause as stricken out by Mr. Banks before the letter

as finally delivered up by him. In the pub-shed letter, after stating that he had "op-sed with earnestness the policy of the Sla-ey Propagandists," he says: "I have as earnestly opposed that policy of pted by the mass of foreign voters, or by ose who for sinister purposes seek to direct of our elections, or to direct in important mat-ters the policy of the Government itself. Upon als subject my record is open, and my convic tafore, to concur with the people of Massachu-sets in every just measure that shall tend to diminish this unnatural influence, and to restore to the American People the full share of hem by the framers of this Government."

He was now the canddiate of a section of

the American party, and had committed himself to see how the Republican party could go and its own members for a candidate, and ninate Mr. Banks, without losing its self-reand violating the integrity of its organization evertheless, at the Republican Convention June 24th there were many delegates deter-ined to nominate Mr. Banks, no matter who what he was, with what party he affiliated There was another class, constituting

majority of the Convention, who were in favor of Mr. Banks's nomination, provided he accepted it upon the Philadelphia platform, and as a member of the Republican party. Of these, there were too many who were open to be gulled by smooth and cunning words. Mr. Burlingame who, by the way, secured Gardner's nomination by the Know Nothings in 1854, made one of his enthusiastic speeches, protesting that fr. Banks was a Republican, and declared of that if he is not nominated by you, he will withdraw from the canvass. If he is nominaten, he will accept upon the Philadelphia platfarm." These assurances prevailed on Judge Allen and some leading men, by whose influence the nomination of Mr. Banks was carried by a handsome majority—a large number of delegates, however, protesting against it, and relasing to make it unanimous. But the Convention is added to the product of the convention of the conventio ation, in order to prevent Mr. Banks running as an American, and to secure his acceptance as a Republican, and nothing else, passed this

assachusetts adheres with unwavering fidelity the Philadelphia Platform; that it recogases those principles as the only test of polit I fellowship, and will support no candidate ally, and in good faith, subscribe to those cally, and in good faith, subscribe to those fineiples, and acknowledge them as the parabount object of political action."

Some five days later, Mr. Banks's letter of cceptance appeared. He declared in it his apposition to the extension of Slavery, or the

crease of its political power, and promised, lected, to make every exertion to meet the xpectations he considered "just," he left in the Philadelphia platform, or, in the guage of the resolution of the Republican Con-vention, to "heartily, unequivocally, and in nowledge them as the paramount object of ponomination upon the conditions on which it was tendered. This he could not do, as he had already accepted the nomination of, and allied himself with, a party which makes nativism an equal if not more important issue than Slavery; and, furthermore, one clause of the Phil adelphia platform contains a protest against the prescriptive dogmas of Know Nothingism,

After Mr. Banks's nomination by both Conventions, a Mass Banks Ratification Meeting was called, to meet at Worcester. The cal was one of the most peculiar that was ever ma for a political meeting. It invited the partic pation of all in favor of Mr. Banks's election without distinction of political creed or or-ganization." Thus, if a man was in favor of Mr. Banks, he might be a slave-extensionist or a Border Ruffian, and yet he was to be entitled to political fellowship. The invitation to speakers was in harmony with the call. Fillmore men were particularly sought for. Among the eakers invited and announced was Hon. Joel T. Headley, Secretary of the State of New York, a rabid Fillmore American, who did his tmost to defeat Fremont, and who has all

to which Mr. Banks has subscribed.

dong worked with an energy worthy of a his man was invited here to represent the resolutions, passed the following, intended to piedge Mr. Banks and his followers to carry an amendment to the State Constitution, that forthe country fourteen years—a proposition which the Republicans who stand by the Philadelphia platform, after great exertion, were just suc

perpetrated at the ballot-box in our elections, through the agency of the masses of our foreign population, who blindly obey the leaders of the Democratic party, admonish us of the eign population, who blindly obey the leaders of the Democratic party, admonish us of the necessity of resisting the undue influence of foreigners in our pelitical affairs; and we favor the adoption of such measures as are necessary to protect the rights of snarage and the purity of the ballst how?

I speak for that portion of the N withern people, in another part of the Confedera y, with houses, beautiful churches, and fine mansions, in course of erection, and fail to see the marks of progress at once swift and sure. At the west and south of us, long grievous accounts of the South upon the subject of Slavery. It is not that we shall legislate upon the question of the N withern people, in another part of the Confedera y, with houses, beautiful churches, and fine mansions, in course of erection, and fail to see the marks of progress at once swift and sure. At the west and south of us, long grievous accounts of the whole border is becoming apparent. No is the whole border is decoming apparent. No i

ures." This is a samp a of the duplicity with which the campaign is conducted.

Mr. Banks addressed the mass meeting. In
the course of his speech he said:

"There is another at bject to which our at

tention is forcibly called by every day's history, and upon which I do not hesitate to pronounce my recorded opinions. I think it may be stated as a general truth, beyond question, that the right to govern this country belongs to the American people. I speak it in no proscriptive sense, but in the free and generous spirit which it was spoken by a merican stateemen in the Convention that framed the Constitution to those of foreign birth who had incurred with them the perils of the Revolution. We may extend to foreigners a right of participation in our Government, but as qualitative to the second to the course of the course of the course of the course of the course our government, but as qualitative to the course our government. our Government, but we ought not to surren our Government, but we ought not to surrender, under any circums ances, our right of absolute control. In other times they came in small numbers, and we've the ardent friends of Liberty. Now they come in clouds, and which they claim our sympatty as refugees from oppression which has driven them from their homes, they become have, with some exceptious, whether intenticually or not, the supporters of a policy that we think is likely to fasten upon an entire antient the worst system of conversion the world knows, and which fasten upon an entire continent the worst system of oppression the world knows, and which threatens the existence of Republican Liberty here in its last strongfold. In recognition of the conceded truth that every man is not capable of participating in overnment, we require of its native sous a long and severe pupilage before admitting them to the inestimable privipleges of the elective funchise. But the same is nowhere required of the foreigner; and in some parts of the concert within a year of his some parts of the contery, within a year of his arrival, he becomes a fall fledged citizen. Whave reason to believe that in too many in stances large numbers of them take instruc-tion in regard to political duties from ecclesias-tic authority, which is not necessarily identified with the country either in sympathy c

"We cannot be unmindful, that, perhaps with out intentional wrong on their part, in on crowded cities, unprincipled men of our ow-race make use of the asserial afforded them is the large number of emigrants who suddenly become voters, to vitiate the franchise of free men and corrupt elections. I assail no ma-on account of his region, or because of hi-birth-place; but these things, in my opinion demand some attention. I think there should be established, in some manner, a higher ter-of the capacity of an applicant for citizenship to appreciate and exercise the powers of free men; that the manner of conferring the price men; that the manner of conferring the privelege of citizenship should be made more solem. and impressive; that legislative safeguard; should be thrown around the ballot box, to pretect the rights of the public from the gigant; frauds which have been committed, in which fresh and uninstructed voters are, perhaps ut consciously, made participants in great violation of public right. I am opposed to militar organizations composed exclusively of foreigners, and I believe that the term of resident now required before citizenship or the right is the arrest of the progress of the Slave Power, ed; that its recipient may have opportunity, la patient observation and study, in the language

"Entertaining no doubt that the great body the people of this State concur in such views, shall cheerfully concur in every wise and ju

measure which promises an adequate remed for the evils of which we complain." Here, again, in his speech, he thrusts t Know Nothing issue on the Republicans, d claring that the naturalization term must it extended, and admits himself, by the stronge implication, to the fourteen-years propositio supporting, with some exceptions, the pro-slavery policy, when he knows that at the last a larger proportion of them sustained Fremu it try at heart should be directed to sustain and than of native-bora citizens. He knows that they were voting for Freedom, when the favor ;e in the Fillmore movement; to which, above things else, Fremont's defeat is due. If h Banks means to charge on foreigners, that in

past years they have sustained the Democra ic party, with its pro-slavery policy, it comes with ones, but most of the latter will evidently get all ill-grace from him who, up to the time that up and be prosperous again. As a thunderhe joined a Know Nothing council, in the c ty of Washington, in 1854, had sustained that sa te party and that same policy.

The whole project of the nomination of \( \( \) r.

Banks, holding such a position as he does, \( \) as be too severe. conceived for the purpose of breaking do m the Republican organization in such a quet

and gradual manner, so that the honest nen attached to it should be unconscious of what was going on. This is seen in forcing the banks on the Republicans while he was helding allegiance to a hostile party, and at he same time protesting that he was a Republicans and Vera Cruz, with compensation for can. It is seen in Mr. Banks thrusting he Know Nothing issue into the campaign, he in his letters and speeches, and in his cautions omission to do anything which shall compain to the Republican Platform, made at Heilthin to the Republicans while he was a Republican and the comparison of a line of steamers between New Orcarrying the mails, with an equivalent for the passage money of emigrants in an allow-ance of duties upon cargoes of goods that may be imported. The Mexican Government offers to each emigrant a free passage in these steamers between New Orcarrying the mails, with an equivalent for the passage money of emigrants in an allow-ance of duties upon cargoes of goods that may be imported. The Mexican Government offers the passage money of emigrants in an allow-ance of duties upon cargoes of goods that may be imported. The Mexican Government offers the passage money of emigrants in an allow-ance of duties upon cargoes of goods that may be imported. The Mexican Government offers the ment of a line of steamers between New Orcary in the passage money of emigrants in an allow-ance of duties upon cargoes of goods that may be imported. It is seen in the call for the Ratification Meeting, "without distinction of political creed or organization," and in the invitations giver to Fillmore men to co-operate in it. It is seen in the Know Nothing resolution passed at that meeting. The process still goes on. Some county and district Conventions have been publican Conventions, but inviting "all the friends of Mr. Banks." Nor is this all. The Republican and Banks American Conjentions, except for Governor, nominated dis-tinct tickets for Lieutenant Governor and oth-State offices. Mr. Banks declines to say which ticket he supports; and it is rather an anomaly in politics, that a party shall have a candidate for one office who does not support its other candidates. The Republicans would hardly have supported William L. Dayton for the Lice Presidency, if he had refused to support Fremont for the Presidency. It is, however, now proposed for the Republicans to abandon certain candidates on their ticket and substitute that candidates on their ticket, and substitute Americans for them. The Americans de and that Oliver Warner and Velorus Taft, who vo-

ive measures.

It is quite possible that the earnest Republicans would forego, their opposition to Mr. Banks, if they had the same confidence a his fidelity to the Anti-Slavery canse, derived from law to the Anti-Slavery canse and law to the Anti-S his long devotion to it, that they have it the fidelity of Governor Chase and William H. Seward. They might them say that, no with standing his dubious relations to existing parties, if once elected, he would immediatel ally himself with the Republican cause, and o asol. United States during the ten years ending 1850. idate its supporters into one well-defined party, clear of all nativism. It is even now which sperded, by some of his friends, when they converse to 1851, one hundred and four and a half per with the Republicans, that, only elect bin, he ever, in direct conflict with the statements of Hon. Timothy Davis and his other friends, that he is in full communion with the American party. And, furthermore, the Republica opparty. And, furthermore, the Republics a op-ponents of Mr. Banks charge that they ail to find in his past career any evidence that the strength of his Anti-Slavery connection; will bring him right in the end. They charge, on the other hand, that he has done what he could

which have peace to the country in 1820, and that which secured the peace of the country in 1851, a light to be made good by the Governthe that with the acquisition of wealth had come the taste to spend it well." 1857, dight to be made good by the Government of the United States, with the consent of the American people. This is all we ask—no more, ro less, no better, and no worse—that the spir to the acts of 1820 and 1850 shall be made good in 1856 by the American peopleof the South, let me say, as well as of the North, in the place of the conflagration, mur-der, and civil war, that now prevail in Kansas. der, and civil war, that now prevail in Kansac.
To do this, no legislation is required, and it is
not necessary that the halls of Congress should
be again opened to agitation. We desire the
election of a President of the United States,
with simple views, and a determined will, who
will exert the influence of the Government in that portion of the Territory of the United States, and allow the people of this country to settle the question of Slavery there for themselves. We ask no more than this. \* \* \* This will remove all questions of agitation, will

give the country again the peace and quiet which it had in 1852." Note that and in 1892.

I out that and ing all this, Mr. Banks will be voted for by a majority of the Auti-Slavery voters in the State, and his election is advocated nany of our best men, like Charles Francis Addms, than whom no abler or more reliable champion of our cause lives. Outside, however, of persons holding office, the nomination of Mr. Banks, with the position he occupies, is universally disapproved, and the support he receives from them is enforced by party discipline, or yielded as a political necessity. Some say it is necessary in order to defeat Gardner, who is the incurnation of all villainy; while others say that Mr. Banks, when elected, will see his own interests, and those interests alone are sufficie

to make him do right.

The Republican opponents of Mr. Banks, who in party nomenclature are styled "straight Republicans," have started a campaign paper, which is conducted with a good deal of boldness and ability, and have also issued a call for a Republic n Convention to assemble in Boston, on Octob r 15th, "to nominate a Republican ticket of andidates who belong to the Republican par 1, and no other." They have among that number many long-tried friends of the cause, some of whom aided nearly twenty years ago in organizing the Liberty Party, and have signalized their devotion since in many a well-fought battle. It is said they will adopt the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention at Worcaster, with the exception of Mr. Banks. They have the sympathy of the Free State German papers of the West; and the Chicago Thibune, Milwaukie Sentinel, and Milwaukie Free Democrat, have also condemned Mr. Banks in his present Know Nothing position, and approved the policy of the Republicans who op-My letter is too long drawn out, and I mus

If Mr. Banks is elected, it is to be hoped that he will see the folly and impotence of the attempt to force his Navive Americanism on the Republican party of the nation, and that he will be convinced that political success, as well as can fever be accomplished by intruding such offen ive issues into the councils of Anti-Slavery men. If he shall rightly recognise the future, he wall have an opportunity to render a service to the country, as Governor of Massachusetts, not less valuable than any he has ever rendered

Co TRIDENCE WANTED,-The Journal of Con verce says, truthfully:

"The public mind is too much excited consider calmly the causes which have led to the present trouble, and any argument on this subject would now be wasted. All eyes are setking a remedy for existing burdens, and to this we direct our attention. There is as much actual wealth in the country as there was two is to be renewed in the next. He also libes months ago; and the great want now felt in the naturalized citizens, in accusing them if every department of trade and finance is cox-FIDE CE. Whatever tends to destroy or even to weaken public confidence, at such a crisis, is in the highest degree reprehensible; while the efforts of all who have the interests of the coun-

The aspect of monetary affairs is already more hopeful, and, with prudence, the "panie' will foon be over. Rotten concerns everywhere may go to ruin-the more the better, if without panio-and undoubtedly some honest and good "panic" benefit the business world by purifying it; but no one likes the shower or panic to

ernment is endeavoring to promote emigration

to that country. An exchange says: him to the Republican Platform, made at Iniladelphia, and the organization there effected. ers, with twenty five acres of land and a lot in
It is seen in the call for the Ratification Meets, what is designed to be a central village of each colony that may be thus established. The emigrant is allowed three years to refund the passage money; if it be not paid at the end of that time, the emigrant engages to pay five per cent. annual interest upon it, and the Government takes a mortgage upon the land which he

The most important feature of this movement is, that it is expected that free colored people | tons per day. will avail themselves of it. In Mexico, they will find a warm climate, and an absence of that colorphobia which disgraces so large a part of this nation. Going to Mexico is by no means such an undertaking as going to Liberia-the only drawback is in the prospect that Mexico may be yet "annexed" to the United States, when the colored people might again have to contend with the prejudice against their hae.

prospering wonderfully, notwithstanding their that Oliver Warner and Velorus Taft, we voted against the fourteen years Know No hing
amendment in the last Legislature, shall be
stricken from the ticket. Thus it is projected
to make Know Nothingism a test of Republicanism, and to proscribe every Retablican who will not pledge himself to its prescrip.

Genetic: cold climate. Compare their progress with

cent.; and now for the whole Province, since nearly double the rate of increase of the United States. The third of a century is generally reck ned as a generation. During that period, the population of Canada has increased from 582,000 to 2,500,000, or more than twice doubled itself. In fact, our population doubles itself in rather less than fifteen years. If the ratio of increase be continued, Canada will have, at the beginning of the next century, to dilute and weaken the Anti-Slavery sentiment; and that when questioned, when candidate for the Speakership, as to his party relations, by Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, he mentioned that he was nominated as a number of Congress by the "regular Democratic party" and the "American party," but ignored on his sanswer all connection with the Republican party. They also freely quote against him his speech made in Wall street, last September, in which he uttered doctrines least to be expected from one who contempiated with a patriots dread the aggressions of the Slave Powe. He there said: several respects, yet showed that, both in agriculture and manufactures, our day of small things and slow things had passed away, and we were entering on a competition with the world. No one can stroll through the streets of this city, the commercial metropolis of the Province, seeing everywhere splendid warehouses, beautiful churches, and fine manaions. of this city, the commercial metropolis of the Province, seeing everywhere splendid ware-houses, beautiful churches, and fine mansions,

JUDGE CURTIS .- This gentleman gives the following reason for his resignation of his Judgeship, in a private letter to a friend : "If I had consulted only my own wishes,

"If I had consulted only my own wishes, I should probably have retained the place. If I had added to these the implied obligation (the force of which I feel) to retain permanently an office whose tenure has been made permanent for wise reasons, I certainly should not have resigned it, save from considerations which seemed to me imperative.

"The salary attached to the office is utterly inadequate to afford a comfortable home for my family at Washington, while in attendance on the Court there, and to pay my other necessary expenses. There has not been one year,

sary expenses. There has not been one year, since I was in office, that I have not expended my entire private income, and some years I have exceeded it; and certainly you will agree that at Washington I have not lived extravagantly. Indeed, I have lived in such a way as neither my family nor myself have ever been accustomed to, and, I must be allowed to think, in such a way as no consistent with the dignisuch a way as is not consistent with the digni-ty of the office I have held."

It will not reflect credit upon this nation abroad, the fact that one of its Supreme Judges has resigned office because his salary is so small that he cannot support a family upon it. Either the Judge is in fault, or the country is.

Douglas JERROLD .- The literary friends of the late Mr. Jerrold have succeeded in raising the sum of \$10,000 for the widow and daugh ter of the distinguished writer. The sum will be expended in purchasing an annuity for them. It seems that Blanchard Jerrold, a talented son of the better-known Douglas Jerrold, does not like the "Remembrance performances," and according to his story there was little need of them. He says, in a card to the British

"My father left property sworn at Doctors Commons at £1,500. In addition to this sum, my mother held a policy in her own right, on my father's life, value £1,000; other items raise the total sum to £3,000. The copyrights f my father's plays realize an average income of £100. More, the position of the members of my father's family would have enabled them, had there been need for their exertions, to supply any deficiency the above property could not cover. It is due to the memory of my father that the public should know that he left a sufficiency for my mother and sister; and that the love of his own kindred, in any case, would have insured this sufficiency.'

The son objected to receive " anything wearing the appearance of charity," but we presume will not refuse to recieve the money col-

Arrival of Three Persons Rescued from the Wreck of the Central America. New York, Oct. 5.—The barque Bremen arrived here this morning, with J. Tice, second engineer; Alexander Grant, fireman; and G. W. Dawson, passenger, of the Central America, having been rescued by the British brig Mary, from Cardenas for Queenstown, and transferred to the Bremen.
Mr. Tice states, that after the Central Amer-

ca went down, he drifted on a plank 72 hours. On the fourth morning he drifted by a boat, and succeeded in getting into her, and on the fifth day he picked up Mr. Grast, who had then been five days on a portion of the hurricane deck of the steamer. Mr. Grant having swam to the boat, the two then pulled for the hurricane deck, and took from it Mr. Dawson, the passenger. There had been twelve men on it—George Buddington, the third engineer; John Bank, coalpasser; Patrick Card, coal-passer; — Evers, a freeney and its researchers make universe. all of whom, one by one, died and fell off into the sea. Mr. Tice, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Dawson, were eight days without water or provisions, the sea most of the time making a complete breach over them. The second day after the steamer went down, they saw a number of passengers on pieces of the wreck, but could not assist them. The rescued are in a sad condition, being badly bruised and covered with boils.

The Mammoth Steamship Great Eastern. This nautical leviathan is represented as rapidly approaching completion. She is to be launched in October, and will make her first trip in February. The London News of Sept.

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.—The Mexican Govrement is endeavoring to promote emigration
of that country. An exchange says:

"A grant has been made for the establish"A grant has been made for the establishnext. Nearly 1,50) men are employed on her daily, and though, when spread about her acres of upper and lower decks, they seem but few, they are in reality quite enough for the work, and under their incessant efforts each hour records great progress made. Already some of the cabins are finished and fitted to show the style of the arrangements which are intended to prevail throughout. The paddle and screw engines, when worked together at their highest power, will exert an effective force their highest power, will exert an effective force of not less than eleven thousand five hundred horse power, or sufficient to raise 200,000 gallons of water to the top of the monument in ess than one minute, or to drive the machinery of all the cotton mills in Manchester. The consumption of coal to produce this amount of accomotive force is estimated at about 250

The South and the Tract Society.

The Southern papers are not content with ignoring the relation of master and slave, and even the existence of Slavery, and in expurgating from its publications the writings of even
Southern men upon the subject that everybody
talks about, that all the papers write about,
that all the people think about. The fact is,
the Southern people know that such abject submission cannot be houest; they accept the act,
but they will not trust the men who perform it;
they despise the subserviency which they command.—Providence Journal.

It gives us much gratification to learn that It gives us much gratification to learn that this institution opens with the largest entering class it has ever recieved, and that everything is going on well so far as the internal instruction and administration of the College is concerned. These facts are most cheering. For if Antioch can sustain itself and go ahead prosperously with all its financial burdens, and retain its popularity, how much more might it accomplish for Western education and Christianity, if it were freed from every embar-

Shipments of Produce to Europe.

The present movements in trade are pecu Netwithstanding the difficulty experience selling bills of exchange, we learn from the Herald that the shipments of produce from New York to Europe on Wednesday, prin New York to Enrope on Wednesday, principally breadstuffs, were valued at \$197,450. Included in the shipments were \$32,000 worth of cotton, \$20,000 of sugar and \$15,000 of crude turpentine. A similar shipment, valued at about \$80,000, was made at Philadelphia on Tuesday. The proceeds of these shipments, under the present circumstances, must return in specie. At New Orleans and Mobile, large shipments or cotton are being made to Europe, while from Baltimore, Richmond, and Charlesmade to some extent. Among the charter movements at New York on Wednesday, two Bremen vessels were taken up to load with American produce for Australia, including

St. Louis, Oct. 5 .- The Quindaro Chin

The Rhode Island Central Bank. Providence, Oct. 5.—The Rhode Island Central Bank was temporarily enjoined on Saturday, on application of the Bank Commissioners. Their assets are believed to be considerably

The receipt of Rev. E. H. Chapin for the manufacture of this lusus Americani is, "Take plebeian rescal and a million of dollars, and et them simmer slowly together."

LATER FROM EUROPE

Quebec, Oct. 5.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon, rom Liverpool, with dates to the 23d ult., has The America arrived out on the 20th, and the Vanderbilt in the morning and the Atlantic at night on the 22d.

The news from Europe is of very little im-

Gen. Reid had died before Delhi. Another mutiny at Bombay had been repressed. Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta was understood to relate to the transfer of Indian troops to China. The merchants of Calcut's have petition the Queen to take control of India. General Banks, who commanded in the engagement at Lucknow, was killed. The India Company has accepted the proffer of European and American company's steamers, for the conveyance of troops by the overland route.

It is firmly denied that France is seeking a

loser alliance with Russia.

The workmen at Ghent were on a strike, and

rising was feared. It was believed that the crisis in Spanish af-

Four vessels had sunk in the harbor of Gaeta, and forty lives lost.

England refuses to give up the island of Penam to Turkey.

The election in Moldavia is largely in favor of the Union.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The New York Post gives some "advice to the tillers of the soil," from which we take the following sensible and timely remarks:

"The revolt in India is the harbinger of fam-

ne; one hundred and eighty millions of human creatures will need large supplies of food from the products of other regions. The army of India, the transport fleet for that army and its supplies, the necessities growing out of the dis-turbed state of that great English dependency. will call for much of our surplus beef, pork, and flour. The two last named articles are the product of every year, but beef requires years of nourishment before it is ready for use. The wicked, wanton, waste of breeding power, which is the besetting sin of American farmers, ought to be checked. Every farmer ought to be required to give an account of himself, who kills a female calf. We ought to preserve every cow-calf' for five years to come. By this method we might soon have a supply of beef, not only for ourselves, but for any emergency

With the characteristic industry of the Genwith the characteristic industry of the General Post Office Department, the business of the dead letter bureau for the quarter which will expire on Wednesday next is already completed. Some 40,000 letters for foreign countries were duly returned last week. The results show, that of the letters originating in and destined for the United States, 2,189 were found to contain money, amounting in the aggregate to \$12,655—a less number of letters, with about \$800 more money, than in the previous quarter. It is gratifying to know, that by the present regular and prompt system of operation the Department, as the agent of the great public, has anceceded in restering to its rightful the care and handling of hundreds of postmas-ters; offered and advertised; remailed to the dead-letter office; and then, without additional expense, safely returned to the original sender. It was briefly stated, in the foreign news a

few weeks since, that an American named Eli Boggs has been tried by the British authorities at Hong Kong, for piracy, and sentenced to transportation for life. The London Times's correspondent communicates the following singular and truly aggravating particulars of the "His name would do for a villain of the Blackbeard class, but in form and feature he

was the hero of a sentimental novel; as he stood in the dock, bravely battling for his life, it seemed impossible that that handsome boy could be the pirate whose name had been for three acts of piracy. It was a face of feminine beau-ty. Not a down upon the upper lip, large lus-trous eyes, a mouth the smile of which might trous eyes, a mouth the smile of which might woo coy maiden, affluent black hair not carelessly parted, hands so small and so delicately white that they would create a sensation in Belgravia—such was the Hong Kong pirate, Eli Boggs. It has been proved that he had hoarded a junk, and destroyed, by cannon, pistol, and sword, fitteen men; and that, having forced all the rest overboard, he had fired at one of the victims who had clutched a rope and held on astern. No witness, however, could and held on astern. No witness, however, could of this engine, which has met with no case prove that he saw a man die from a blow or shot struck or fired by the pirate. The jury, moved by his youth and courage, and straining hard their consciences, acquitted him of the marder, but found him guilty of piracy. He

more in the Supreme Court, on the petition of the defendant to remove her bogus baby trial from the Court of Sessions to the court above. The petition, after argument, was granted.

three good Republican papers, (the Atlas, Telegraph, and Chronicle,) with the promise to be itself a better Republican paper than them all, has at length swallowed itself, and become the organ of intensified Know Nothingism, under the lead of Governor Gardner.

The advance sheets of the catalogue of Yale College show that the total number of undergraduate students in that institution is 437, which is seven more than the average of 437, which is seven more than the average of the last ten years. The classes number as follows: Seniors 93, Juniors 109, Sophomores 117, and Freshmen 118. Thirty-three students come from States south of Mason and Dixon's line, including representatives from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Colifornia, Missouri, and Kentucky.

It is stated that there are now two cargoes of sugar in Georgatown, D. C., on which the loss, in consequence of the reduced prices, is forty thousand dollars.

The Mormons are breaking up their quarters in all the Eastern States, preparatory, as is surmised, to a general migration to Utah.

There was quite a frost up the Hudson river or Tuesday night, and the railroad track was no thickly coated as to materially delay the pro-

gress of the trains.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribung gives some particulars of the American artists residing there. Greenough is at work on a bas relief illustrating the life of Franklin, intended for the pedestal of his statue of Franklin in Boston. He has in his studio two works finished this winter. The first is an Indian returned to the grounds of his foreignthers, seated on a log by a fire kindled in the cleared forest. It is to be put in bronze, and has been purchased by a Bostonian. The second work is a cupid seated on a tortoise, with head upraised; his hands as well at wings are tied behind him; his feet are also tied, and there is a look on his handsome face which plainly says, "Was there goer such a bore?" The clumpy slow tortoise serves as a good foil to the youthful beauty of the cupid, and there is something very comical in his exquisite torment.

pool. She will remain this fall and winter in the British coasting trade, and in the ensuing spring return to Chicago with a cargo of mer-chandise.

Daniel S. Morrison was recently lost in an mmense cornfield in Hot Spring county, Arcansas, and wandered about for three days, trying to find his way out. He was found on the fourth day by his negroes, who went out to search for him. An exchange thinks that Mr. Morrison might possibly have imbibed some of the corn juice, in the shape of whisky, be-fore he wandered into the field, which would sufficiently account for such a singular ob-fustication of his bump of locality.

The Chicago Press says the Western harvest is completed, and more abundant than ever. Corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, hay, fall feed, and potatoes, are all secure and good.

"A large store of choice butter will be added to the dairy products of the summer, which were never equalled in quantity nor exceeded in quality. All kinds of roots and garden vegetables turn out well. We never saw so great an abundance of fine cabbages, and there are onions, beets, turnips, &c., to match. And to these bounties are to be added all sorts of fruits

A bloody affray occurred at the firemen's turn-out on the 16th, in New York. A gang of rowdies assaulted the members of fire com-pany No. 41, in which missiles and deadly weapons were freely used. Two young men were mortally wounded, and others injured.

The Hartford Times states that the Emperor of Russia has presented to Hon. Thomas H Seymour, the American Minister at his Court, a beautiful table, made from a peculiar atone or marble taken from the Siberian mines. The Seymour, the American Minister at his Court, fairs was over, and that there would be no change in the Cabinet. The cause of the trouble was the refusal of the Queen to remove General Coucha from the Governorship of the hundred dollars. It has arrived at New five hundred dollars. It has arrived at New York. The Grand Duke Constantine has ordered a vase for G vernor Seymour, the cost of which will be five thousand five hundred dol lars. The general opinion is, that such presents cannot be constitutionally received by those in the employ of the United States Government.

> Two of the most extensive factories at Cohoes, N. Y., have suspended work, it is said, in consequence of the high price of cotton. The London Times declares May, June, July,

and August, to have been the hottest months ever experienced in England, James Elliot, a boat captain, was crushed to

death between two canal boats, at Harrisburgh Pa., on Tuesday. The U.S. practicing ship Preble arrived at Annapolis on Sunday. It was rumored that this vessel was lost in the storm which founder-

ed the Central America. She had on board one hundred boys. The store of S. & B. Curtis & Co., dealers in silks and fancy velvets, Philadelphia, was entered on the 27th, and \$6,000 worth of stuffs taken. They were robbed in March last of \$7,000. The robbers were the same, it is

thought, on both occasions.

The list of disasters to sea-going American vessels during September is unusually heavy for a single month. It embraces no less than thirty-two vessels totally lost, namely: two steamers, three ships, four barques, five brigs, and eighteen schooners. Besides these, there are two reported missing, and which it is very improbable will ever be heard of again, and ten others which went ashore within the month, but not given over, though several of them may probably never be got affoat again. The total value of the vessels lost, and their cargoes, including the treasure on the Central America is \$3,172,100. This is the value of property totally lost exclusive of damages to vessels not amounting to a total loss, and of partial losses of cargo. The aggregate losses by marine dis-

Illinois, especially during the last ten years, has been rapidly developing her resources. The population is now about 1,500,000, and eighty millions of dollars have been expended for railroads, which, with the waters of the Mississippi, Illinois river, the Michigan canal, and lake communications, afford a cheap and convenient means for the transportation of her products to every market. About one million acres of the company's lands have already been sold, and many flourishing villages evince the rapidlyincreasing prosperity of the country.

Rev. M. D. Conway, late of Washington city, now of Cincinnati, proposes to lecture on Washington—its Congressmen, clergy, lobby mem-

N. P. Willis, who has been excursionizing and lionizing lately at Nantucket, Cape Cod, and "all along shore," has returned to his home at "Idlewild" for the winter.

A common road locomotive, built by Mr. Richard Dudgeon, has for several days been running in Grand street, Broadway, and other thoroughfares, and has made a trip to Harlem and back. Its speed is about equal to the average speed of horses in stages, and seems to be controlled with as much ease and more certainty. The popular notions that horses would be alarmed by such vehicles, and that they cannot ascend hills on account of their wheels slipping, are refuted by the performance

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A correspondent of the London Star-a "Working Mechanic"— suggests that the cable should be anchored, beginning at about 50 miles from the shore, and then again at the next 50, and so on till the chor as often as required, keeping the ship in a slauting direction against the stream, so as to lay the anchors one after the other in their proper places. He believes that in this way the cable could be made perfectly secure.

river lately, from Washington, Ky., and on being pursued, one desperate fellow made fight. He was retaken, but only after he had danger-

At 51 o'clock, on the afternoon of Saturday the 26th ult., an untoward casualty occurre upon the Anacostia branch of the Potoma and near the Bladensburg road bridge, which resulted in the death of Eugene B. Burr, second son of Mr. David H. Burr, ex-Surveyor General of Utah. He was returning from a gunning trip of two or three days, in company with two friends, when, as he lifted his gun from his skiff, having the muzzle towards him, the hammer caught on the rib of the boat, par-tially raising from the cap, and falling again, exploded, lodging a heavy load (oz. 12) of me-dium-sized shot in his right side, tearing away dium-sized shot in his right side, tearing away a rib, and passing downwards through the right lobe of the lungs. When shot, he staggered back and fell near where one of his comprades was sitting, exclaiming, "(th) what a fool I was," referring to his manner of catching the gun. Dr. Manning, living near, was sent for, but could do nothing, owing to a palsied arm; and although everything was done that could be by those around him, it was nearly eight o'clock before medical assistance arrived. He was immediately carried to the died. His parents, who were on Staten Island, were telegraphed for, and they arrived ajonday morning. He died in fall possession of his faculties, in the 14th year of his age.

It seems far too little to say of him, how loved and valued he was by all who knew him. He had not entered on life's more serious dufies, but the energy and firmness of purpose

the youthful beauty of the cupid, and there is something very comical in his exquisite torment.

The barque Kershaw, of Chicago, and last from that part, has lately reached Liverpool, after a passage of twenty-six days from Quebec. This is the second vessel sent from Chicago to Liverpool, and she was commanded by Captain Pierce, who successfully navigated the first one. the purity of the ballot-box."

The resolution is printed as above in the Republican newspapers, but in the Bee, Mr. Banks's know Nothing organ, and in the other American Resolutions of the purity of the ballot-box."

The resolution is printed as above in the Reconstruction of the future extension of our distribution. The barque Kershaw for invited the first one, the Pugitive Slave Law. We don't raise the future extension of our distribution of Judge Brown, Dem., as Government of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor als glazing eye discern the future extension of our distribution of friendship, nor also glazing eye discern the futu

ican newspapers which support him, the work upon this distinct, simple proposition, that that zens and visiters, some of their art treasures, also be successful in nearly all the Congression because which support him, the work upon this distinct, simple proposition, that that zens and visiters, some of their art treasures, breathed out a sentiment of grateful, satisfied pool. She will remain this fall and winter in feeling to them: and may not have the display of paintings was such as to show the display of paintings was such as the display of paintings was ministrations of his pastor and friends were baim to the troubled spirit, as well as to the vounded body? For who shall inquire into the communings of a soul with its Maker in that trying hour? Who shall shorten the arm of Jehovah, or limit his mercy to his suffering and smitten creature, the work of his own

THE PROGRESS OF SLAVERY The New York Times says the following is comparative statement of the stock of seve-

lay:	rst ]	hands	in	that city,	on Thurs
n. m				1856.	1857
Coffee, package	18			92 979	107,80
Sigars, hbds				48,798	67,68
Sugars, bags .					15,45
digars, boxes .				17.701	22,70
Wilasses, hhds.				8.665	18 64
Molasses, bbls.				641	12 16
Pork, bbls				17.904	16.22
Beef, bbls. and	tier	ces		14,438	5.86
Pobacco, domes	stic.	hhds		7 199	7.85
Tobacco, Spani	ah,	bales		3,303	11,84
			_		

NOT OF THAT FAMILY .- A man whose an arance indicated that be was staggering from he excessive weight of a brick in his hat, be ng asked if he was a "Son of Temperance. replied, "Hic, no-no relation-not even as c, acquaintance."

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BALLETY. BALTIMORE MARKST. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, October 6 1867.

	Lye Flour								5.00	(a)	5.2
ij	Corn Meal								3.50	(a)	4.0
ı	Corn Meal Wheat, whi	te							1.05	(0)	1.1
ì	Wheat, red			*					1.05	(4	1.1
H	Corn, white		140						70	(0)	7
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J	Rye. Penns	olo	an	a		1			7.0	(00	0.0
Ü	Rye, Virgin	ia							60	(0)	00
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d	Date, Penns	syl	var	iin					25	(0)	35
ij	Ulover Seed								7.50	(0)	7.75
1	Timothy So	FC		-			0.0	1021	9 75	200	9 2
	Hay, Timot Hops - Potatoes, M	hy		4					15.00	(0)	20.00
	Hops								7	(a)	14
ű	Potatoes, M	er	cer		*				1.30	(4)	1.46
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100	Bacon, Side	25							15	100	13
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¥ 001,	WAS	shed						٠	45	@	00
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Lime	Pos	lake 1	ig	•			*	*	28.00	@2	85
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Lime,	com	moi	1		•				75	@	0.3
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probable that the emigration from the free States, hitherto moving westward, may here-after tend southward, to Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. Accumulated power of the population of the free States. No apology for slavery in the northern slave States, right of emigration between the States. hap. IV .- Slave society stationary. Im-

possibility of improvement of the non-slave-holding whites. Tendency of slavery to expel the white race. Example of South Carolina. Slavery predominant in some portions of Virginia, and freedom in others. Non-slaveholding whites in slave countries have no capacity to become artisans and build up towns. Slave holders will never give up slavery. Chap. V.—Comparative growth of Northern and Southern Maryland. Tenacity of sla-

very in the southern counties. Advantageous position of Maryland. Descriptions of Eastern and Western Shores. Slaveholders take the best soils. Baltimore not likely to move actively for the abolition of slavery. The growth of the city of Washington favorable to the removal of slavery from the southern counties of Maryland. Chap. VI.—Increase of slaves in the sev-

eral decades since 1810. Number of slaves in Texas in 1840. Increase of slaves less rapid in the extreme South. Number of slaves enlarges with the area over which they are spread. Why the number of slaves has gained by natural increase in the United States, and

not elsewhere in America. Chap. VII.—The Ordinance of 1787 firmly maintained by subsequent Congresses. Slavery in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, never within the control of Con-gress. Slavery obtained a footing in Missouri and Arkansas contrary to the intention of Congress. The Missouri Compromise was in fact no compromise, but a clear victory of the

Chap. VIII .- Emigration does not diminish population. Opinions of Dr. Malthus, Dr. Franklin, and the Earl of Selkirk. Illustrations. Nearly a million slaves of Virginia stock existing out of Virginia in 1850, who would not have existed anywhere but for the domestic slave trade. Free negrous increase slowly, if at all. The Northern States cannot be invaded by negroes.

Chap. IX.—The argument for slavery, as

being necessary for the multiplication of ne-groes. Carrying slaves into new regions not favorable to their personal comfort, but the contrary. Cruelties of the domestic slave trade. Chap. X .- The introduction of slaves into the States of the extreme South, to some extent legislated against by them, and always pression of the domestic slave trade would find supporters in all the Southern States. Intercolonial slave trade prohibited by Great Bri

Chap. XI.-America settled during the first three centuries chiefly by negroes. European immigration inconsiderable until recently.

The probability of the further territorial expansion of slavery in the United States con-sidered. The high price of slaves an impediment to this expansion. Within its present limits, slavery will not be crowded for a long

Chap, XII .- Slavery will be maintained. so long as it is profitable. The statement, that abolition commenced in 1835, and has retarded emancipation, shown to be untrue. Change in Southern views attributable to increased profits of Slavery. Opinions of Governor Hammond. The discussion of slavery necessary, until the fate of the Territories is decided. Chap. XIII .- Review of Debates in Virginia in 1832. Abolition not seriously pro-posed. The alarm which then existed, in reference to outlets for slaves, since removed. Eastern Virginia opposed to any action. Views of Hon. C. J. Faulkner and others as to sla-

very. Emancipation in Virginia will be long postponed, unless the dome de slave trade is Chap. XIV .- The extension of slavery profitable to the slave-breeding States, but injurious to the other Southern States. The acquisition of Cuba infurious to all the Southern States, Political power the sole object of extending slavery. The agitation of slavery with a view to party ascendency. The South has not gained by agitation.

Chap. XV .- Different views of the manner in which slavery may be extinguished. circumstances, but ruinous as a system. The Mr. Tarver's description of the results of cotton-growing. Free labor will encroach upon slavery, because really more efficient and profitable. Chap. XVI.—The decline of slavery will not be the decline of the South, but will ben-efit the South. The evils apprehended at the South, from the shutting up of slavery, are imaginary. Slaves will not multiply beyond the demand for them, and the fall in their price will be insensible. The slave-breeding States alone interestod in the extension of sla-

very. The question of race connected with the question of slavery. Chap. XVII.—The Union of the States is only endangered by that discontent of the slave States, which results from the impoverishing effects of slavery. Slavery itself, and not the agitation of it, originates the feeling of disunion. Nullification first aimed against tariffs. The mischief will be abated, as the area of slavery is diminished. Political quiet

ude the ordinary result of slavery.

Chap. XVIII.—The population of Cubz Actual number of slaves; mipresentations cor-rected. Tendency of slavery in Cuba to disappear by increase of whites, the mortality of the slaves, and emancipation under Spanish laws. Classification of agricultural pursuits. Character and increase of the manry. Example of Porto Rico. Climate of Cuba. Salubrity. Adaptation to white labor. Possible change in the methods of the sugar culture. Resources and desirability of island. If annexed to the Union, the free laborers of the United States will assert their right to Cuba.

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And has written a story which, for elegance of diction and thrilling interest, has rarely been equalled by may Aracican kedy. The question has been repeater for ask ed, Can Miss Cummins write another book eq. at to The Lamplighter? We can answer this question who, with knowledge, but from the unqualified? stimony of hierary gentionen of Bos on, who have read the work with great care, and with absorbing in test, both of whom pronounce it a superior book to her first, and assure us that the authoress of The Lamplighter, instead of losing position, will add immensely to her previously well-earned and world-wind reputation.

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